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These are still further divided and classified under 14 types of climate. For example, the warm temperate provinces are classified under the headings: Arizonan type, Californian type, Plata type, Floridan type. Under Arizonan type, for example, he includes Arizona, the Sahara, the arid part of Peru, the Kalahari, and Central Australia.

Necessarily the boundary lines between both the main climatic provinces and the sub-provinces are somewhat arbitrarily drawn, and differences of opinion would arise regarding the placing of the boundary lines and possibly regarding the naming and classification of the climatic types selected. There are inherent difficulties connected with writing a regional geography in the limited space imposed by a high school text-book. It is doubtful if any system of natural divisions, either climatic or physiographic, could be adopted which would be thoroughly satisfactory. Perhaps Prof. Dryer's plan is as good as any. Half-tones are sparingly used, but black and white maps appear on nearly every page and they are thoroughly useful, unquestionably more useful than mere pictures. One excellent feature of the book is the emphasis which the author places upon the life of the people in the various parts of the world, and the influence of geographical environment upon the people. Some of the illustrative paragraphs in small type are exceedingly interesting and are sure to impress the principles which they illustrate.

On the whole, the book is a most encouraging beginning in the new field of regional geography for high school students, and we predict for it a wide use.

R. H. WHITEBECK.

A Class Book of Practical Geography. By Ernest Young and J. Fairgrieve. vii and 160 pp. Maps, ills. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1911. 1s. 6d. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

The one-hundred and eighty-seven exercises of this book are divided into three general classes; forty-five are given to climate, fifty-two to the shape of the earth and the remaining ninety to maps and map making. Temperature, thermometers, isotherms, marine influences, altitude, slopes, ocean currents, pressure, winds, rain, the weather map and local climate are the main topics treated under climate. Part II includes exercises upon the shape of the earth, latitude and longitude, direction, length of day, day and night, the seasons and longitude and time. Part III includes chain, prismatic compass, and plane table surveying, map projections, representation of heights, measurements of heights and exercises on ordnance maps.

Brief explanations precede most of the topics but they are hardly so comprehensive that a textbook may be dispensed with. Test questions taken from various public examinations follow the topics. The book differs from current American manuals in its emphasis upon instrumental surveying and map-making and its total absence of physiographic exercises.

F. V. EMERSON.

Blackie's Elementary Regional and Practical Geographies. By David Frew. The British Isles, 80 pp., 6d.; British Empire Over Seas, 96 pp., 8d.; England, 96 pp., $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, 8d.; Europe, 80 pp., 6d. Blackie & Son, London, 1911. Maps in each. 7×5 each.

Each region in the series is treated under the heads: Position, build (structure), surface, drainage, climate, people, productions and soils, commerce and manufactures. This admirable plan is carried out rather faithfully but so much material is included that the books are rather encyclopedic in character. A commendable feature is the attempt to explain people and towns with respect to their geographic environment. The volume on England covers less ground and is therefore by far the most satisfactory. Maps and diagrams are freely used and in general they well illustrate their topics although some are poorly drawn and lettered.

The large number of facts, although plainly stated, throws upon the teacher a heavy burden of elimination and selection, for it is scarcely conceivable that the average child can remember, much less assimilate, all of them. The present tendency in American school geography is toward the